

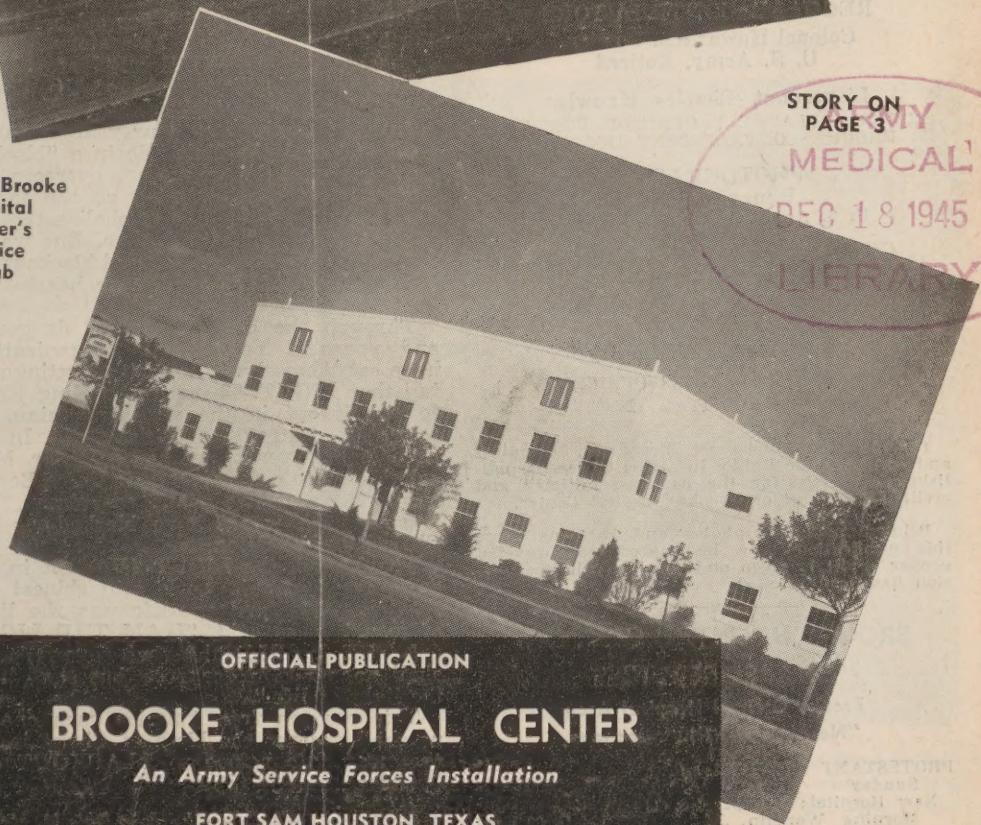
# BROOKE T. B. BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

Volume 2, No. 12  
7 December 1945

Left,  
Guest  
Houses,  
Brooke  
Hospital  
Center



Right, Brooke  
Hospital  
Center's  
Service  
Club



STORY ON  
PAGE 3

ARMY  
MEDICAL

DEC 18 1945

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

## BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

*An Army Service Forces Installation*

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS



# BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

**Official Publication  
Brooke Hospital Center**

**BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. C. BEACH**

COMMANDING GENERAL  
BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

**COLONEL JOHN C. WOODLAND**

COMMANDING OFFICER  
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

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COMMANDANT  
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ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL

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COMMANDING OFFICER  
BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

Vol. II, No. 12

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## BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER'S CHAPEL SERVICES

**Brooke General Hospital Area  
"New" and "Old" Sections**

### PROTESTANT SERVICES:

#### Sunday

New Hospital: (Chapel No. 1)  
Morning Worship.....10:00 a.m.

Vespers ..... 6:00 p.m.

Old Hospital: (Red Cross Auditorium) ..... 9:00 a.m.

Morning Worship ..... 9:00 a.m.

Vespers ..... 5:30 p.m.

### RED CROSS AUDITORIUM, NEW HOSPITAL:

Sunday School for Children ..... 10:00 a.m.

#### Weekdays

New Hospital: (Chapel No. 1)

Vespers, Wednesdays ..... 6:00 p.m.

Old Hospital (Red Cross Auditorium)

Vespers, Wednesdays ..... 5:30 p.m.

### CATHOLIC:

#### Sunday

New Hospital (Chapel No. 1)

Mass ..... 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m.

Old Hospital: (Red Cross Auditorium)

Mass ..... 10:00 a.m.

#### Weekdays

New Hospital (Chapel No. 1)

Mass on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 8:30 a.m.

Mass on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 4:30 p.m.

### EPISCOPAL SERVICES:

#### Sunday

New Hospital: (Chapel No. 1)

Holy Communion ..... 9:00 a.m.

**Chapel Services in the Brooke Convalescent Hospital Area will be found on Page 20**

## NO BLACKOUT FOR CHRISTMAS THIS YEAR

In December our thoughts turn to Christmas. LIGHT, a profusion of lights of many colors, is associated with our celebration of the birthday of Christ. This story of light dates back to the WISE MEN of old who followed the brilliant light of the Christmas STAR to Bethlehem.

In the last three or four years many of us have spent the Yule-tide in a "black-out" world in the war zones overseas. Security requirements denied us the joy of the external lights that symbolize the festivities of the Christmas-time. But we refused to let the enemies of God blackout our Christmas SPIRIT and in our hearts "we kept the day."

Through the centuries many dangerous and powerful persons and organizations have set themselves the task of extinguishing that LIGHT. There was a King Herod to put it out in the very beginning. He sought to destroy the Christ Child. In our time (recent years) we had a Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo forming their Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, which giant conspiracy, had it succeeded, would have blacked-out our Christian civilization.

Thank God, the LIGHT (He) set in the dark house of this world still shines! "In Him was life: and the life was the light of men," Jesus said, "I AM THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD: he that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

This year in free America each one of us shall observe the birth of Christ in his own way. We refuse to BLACKOUT our Christmas!

—Chaplain Dow H. Heard



# Brooke Hospital Center Opens New Service Club and Guest Houses

The Brooke Hospital Center opened the doors of its big new Service Club and Guest Houses on Sunday, 18 November when a general invitation to inspect the new provisions for the welfare of sick and wounded soldiers of Brooke, was issued by Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, Hospital Center commander. Patients, military and civilian members of the hospital staff and San Antonians who serve the hospital center in various capacities attended the "open house."

The buildings, occupying an approximate area of a city block, face on Stanley Road with ample parking space provided on MacArthur Field directly in front of the new buildings.

The guest houses were built to accommodate relatives and close friends of soldier patients. There are three of these guest houses, each containing 32 rooms. All are simple but comfortably furnished in early American maple. Walls of the various rooms are in pastel tints of aqua, yellow, pink, peach and green.

Here patients' families may stay free of charge. A five-day limit has been set for individual occupancy, except in cases of critically ill patients whose relatives may remain longer.

The Army supplied the buildings for the Guest Houses, The American Red Cross supplied all of the furnishings even to blankets and afghans.

Red Cross members are to remain on duty 24 hours a day at the guest house office. Mrs. Carol Damm is in charge and is assisted by Miss Dorothy Darby. Red Cross members are on duty at the Service Club, too.

Constructed expressly for the use of the patients and assigned enlisted personnel of the Hospital Center, the Service Club will serve the entertainment needs of these men. Permanently assigned Red Cross members are Misses Anne Marincel, Virginia Kent, and Betty Jane Pokorney, and Mrs. Margaret Brooks, who served 18 months with the Red Cross in Iceland. Lt.

(Continued on Page 8)

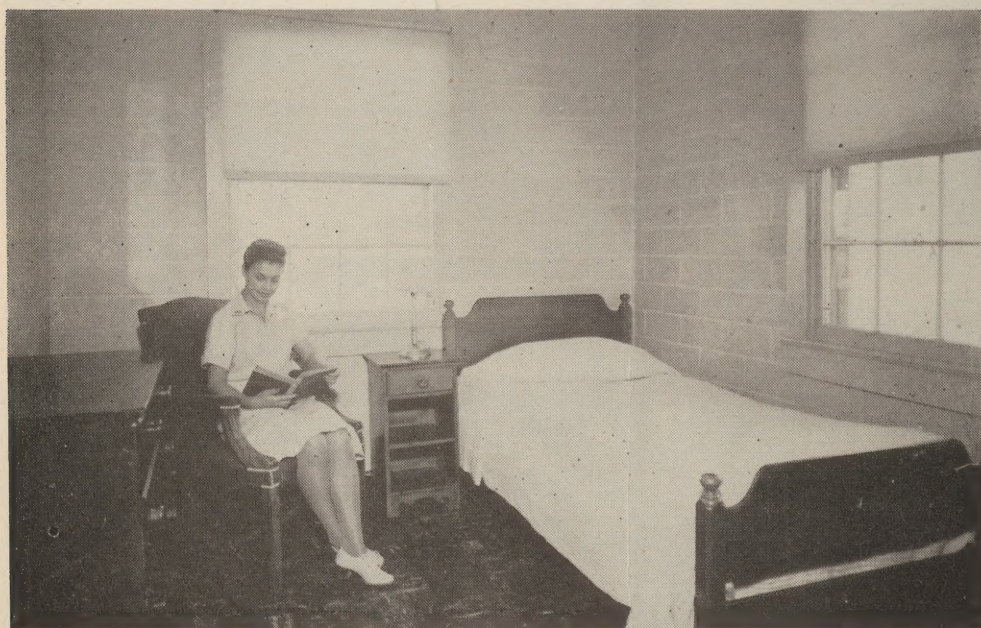


Interior view of the auditorium of the Brooke Hospital Center's recently constructed Service Club, showing the stage, comfortable lounges, large dancing area and balconies where writing desks have been provided for the use of patients and enlisted personnel of the center. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1300.





A view of one of the comfortable lounge rooms provided in each of the new Guest Houses at the Brooke Hospital Center. Walls are pastel tinted and the furnishings are simple but comfortable in keeping with the restful atmosphere of the guest rooms.



A typical guest room in one of the new guest houses showing the comfortable furniture of early American maple. Walls of the rooms are pastel tinted and the flooring is of enduring tile in restful brown tones. The occupant is Miss Dorothy Darby, Red Cross Hospital Worker on duty at the guest houses.



# M-Sgt. Henry Mendez With 31 Years To His Credit Re-enlists at Brooke



Thirty-one years in the Army, and clamoring for more! Master Sergeant Henry Mendez, left, chief clerk of the Mess Department at Brooke Hospital Center, is sworn in for another three years tour of duty, by Major Robert H. Pickel, Jr., troop commander. "I like the Army and where else can you find a place to live now?" commented the sergeant. Mendez, who lives on the post with his wife and daughter, has seen Brooke Hospital Center, "grow up." He has been stationed at Brooke since 1931 two years after he returned from a 13½-year tour of duty in Panama.

Sergeant Henry Mendez, chief clerk of the Mess Department at Brooke Hospital Center, with 31 years service to his credit and who recently re-enlisted for another 3 years, was born in Aquadilla, Puerto Rico.

The son of the late Senor and Senora Jose Mendez, Sergeant Mendez attended the Baldorioty School at Aquadilla before coming to the United States to live. He then attended Western Reserve Seminary at West Farmington, Ohio and the Mount Union College, also in Ohio.

Entering the service of the United States on October 30, 1914, Sergeant Mendez served his first long tour of duty at Panama where he remained until 1929. He was then ordered to duty on Angel Island in the Bay of San Francisco.

From San Francisco, Sergeant Mendez came to Brooke (then the Station Hos-

pital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas), reporting here for duty in March, 1931.

When questioned on what he intends to do when he finally leaves the Army, Sergeant Mendez remarked "Oh, I expect to have a home here in San Antonio and maybe a summer place in the hills, probably around Junction. What will I do after I retire? I think I want to get into Charity work and help out all the people I can with what little I have."

And that's a mighty fine feeling to have, Sergeant Mendez! Frankly though, we don't see how Brooke can get along without you when that time comes.

Sergeant Mendez is well known to practically everyone at Brooke and he's never too busy to lend a helping hand where there's a job to be done. That's probably

(Continued on Page 8)



# NEWS NOTES . . .

## *From the Office of the Surgeon General*

### **BRIGADIER GENERAL W. LEE HART RETIRES**

Brigadier General W. Lee Hart, Surgeon of the Eighth Service Command, will retire from active duty on 31 December 1945, concluding his thirty-seventh year of service with the United States Army Medical Department, the Office of The Surgeon General has announced.

Entering the Army Medical Corps in 1908 as a First Lieutenant, General Hart spent several early years of service in the Philippines and in Mexico, and during World War I, in France and Germany. In 1940, then a Colonel, General Hart was appointed Surgeon of the Eighth Service Command, and was recently promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

A graduate of the University of Maryland, General Hart is a native of Yorkville, South Carolina.

### **RECOVERY TEAMS EVACUATE ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR**

Allied prisoners of war, escapees from Japanese prison camps and American pilots who crashed on the Japanese island of Hainan were located and cared for by Army recovery teams and portable hospitals set up for the purpose, according to a recent announcement by the War Department.

Many of the prisoners, who escaped from the Japanese and hid in the hills or were taken in by friendly Chinese inhabitants, were still unaware that the war was over, and it was the job of these recovery teams to find them and evacuate them from the island.

The 42nd Portable Surgical Hospital, headed by Captain Gordon B. Carver, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was set up in hospitals made available by the Japanese, and Dutch, Australian and Indian liberated prisoners began pouring into the hospitals. Of 30,000 Chinese coolies pressed into service on the island by the Japanese, only 5,000 remained alive. They were all suffering from malnutrition, and many of them had beriberi, amoebic dysentery, and other diseases. Of the 700 prisoners evacuated from Haiaoling prison camp, more than half needed medical attention and 250 required hospitalization.

Through the efforts of the hospital personnel and the cooperation of the Chinese villagers, the last of the patients were

evacuated on hospital ships by the early part of September. The 42nd Portable Surgical Hospital is still operating on the island, taking care of personnel located in that area.

### **CENTRAL AGENCY ESTABLISHED TO SERVE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED**

The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois, is establishing a central agency for all personnel qualified to serve the physically handicapped. It invites registration by qualified persons in the following listed and related categories:

Physicians specializing in physical medicine and orthopedic surgery.

Technicians—Occupational therapy, physical therapy, medical stenography, dietetics, industrial nursing.

Speech correctionists, physical educators, teachers of arts and crafts, teachers of trades, testing psychologists, clinical psychologists, guidance specialists, medical social workers, and social case workers.

All applicable commissioned and enlisted personnel eligible or soon to become eligible for release are invited to register.

### **OKINAWA SNAKES PROVIDE ANTIVENIN**

Snakes brought from Okinawa to aid in experiments for the production of American antivenin will be kept on exhibit at the Washington Zoo, according to an announcement recently made by the Office of The Surgeon General.

Experiments are under way to determine the effectiveness of American antivenin against the venom obtained from these Okinawa snakes. Analyses are also being made of samples of Japanese antivenin which were captured at Okinawa.

Although this experimental work has not yet been concluded, present indications are that American antivenin should be reasonably effective in the treatment of snake bites on Okinawa.

Several different species of snakes were imported from Okinawa and placed in the Washington Zoo, where venom was taken from them for the work in the biological laboratories. There are no snakes similar to these in America.

Until September 13 this whole\* subject  
(Continued on Page 18)





Dietitians completing the recent indoctrination course at Brooke General Hospital are left to right, front row: Carrie L. Partridge, Martha Hollstein, Dorismae Dyer, Betty Johnson, Josephine Woolverton, Mary Schroeder, Ann Paradise, Avis Thyge. Second row: Doris Church, Lillian Ford, Frances Kiel, Eileen Welch, Marion Dow, Marjorie Pabst, Dorothy Barnard, Elizabeth Barnes. Third row: Kathleen Walsh, Caroline Morrison, Frances Lanou, Phyllis Rowe, Edna Olsen, Catherine Jones, Corinne Sandmire. Back row: Violet S. Koskela, Janet Fox, Myra Harris.



## TWENTY-SIX DIETITIANS RECEIVE INDOCTRINATION AT BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

Twenty-six commissioned Medical Department Dietitians recently completed their indoctrination at the Brooke Hospital Center, having reported here from various Army and civilian hospitals throughout the country where they had completed a one-year internship.

The indoctrination course for Hospital Dietitians consisted of a week's specialized training covering the following subjects: Introduction to Training (Orientation); Wearing of the Uniform; Military Courtesy and Discipline; Army Postal Service; Medical Department Dietitians: Organization and Function; Military Law and Articles of War; Personal Records; Military Correspondence; Military Training; Mess management; Dismounted Drill; Property Responsibility; Diet Planning and the G.I. Bill of Rights.

The Indoctrination Course was under the direction of Lieutenant Wesley W. Russell, Director of Training at the Brooke Hospital Center, who was assisted by the following officers in charge of instruction: Captain Nell Wickliffe, Chief Dietitian for Brooke General Hospital; Captain Mary K. Behlen, Training Director for dietitians; Captain Mary E. Hendrixson, ANC; Lieutenant Carl S. Pickell; Captain Herman W. Graf; Lieutenant Ellison S. Kaufman, Major Cyrus S. Myers, Lieutenant Clifton Oliver, Jr., Lieutenant Arthur L. Whitt and Captain Glenn R. Negley. Lt. Russell instructed the Dietitians in Dismounted Drill.

The purpose of the indoctrination course is to establish a means of properly orienting the dietitians in basic military subjects. In addition to the above subjects, the course covered a week of understudy "on-the-job" training in hospital messes and ward diet kitchens.

## SERVICE CLUB AND GUEST HOUSES OPENED

(Continued from Page 3)

Bess Sheppard, WAC, assigned to the Individual Services Office, will be the officer in charge.

The auditorium of the Service Club has plenty of lounges, a stage, large dancing area and a seating capacity of 1300. Overhanging balconies are supplied with lounge chairs and writing desks. Pool and ping-pong tables are available on the main floor. Two 35-mm. motion picture projectors supply means for showing films and two Magnavox machines—combination phonograph and radio—recent gifts of the Loyal Order of the Moose are provided for the enjoyment of those participating in the use of the Service Club. A cafeteria, telephone

center, music room and library of 8000 books are among other features.

A diversified entertainment program for daytime and night will be maintained by the Red Cross. The opening week's calendar included a dance, a USO-Camp Show—"Happy Daze," a Thanksgiving dance for the 1811th Troop Command, a soldier show "Smile Awhile" and General Electric's "House of Magic."

Those assisting in serving cake and coffee at the opening of the Service Club and Guest Houses were Mrs. Geo. C. Beach, Mrs. John C. Woodland, Mrs. Clyde Kernen, Mrs. Edgar Tobin and Mrs. Gilbert Denman, chairman and vice chairman of the Volunteer Special Services committee of the Bexar County Red Cross Chapter; Mrs. G. P. Robertson, chairman of the Bexar County Red Cross Gray Ladies and Lt. Colonel Maidie E. Tillie, chief nurse of the Army Nurse Corps stationed at Brooke Hospital Center.

## "SGT. MENDEZ . . ."

(Continued from Page 5)

one of the big reasons why he's remaining in the Army for a while longer.

The Sergeant was also asked what he thought of the Army after 31 years. He remarked "I think it's the best in the world!"

## POLICY ON OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT

Only Army doctors who have not yet been overseas will be given assignments in foreign theaters under the Medical Department policy, Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army has announced.

The same plan will be followed with reference to dentists, nurses, and other officers of the Medical Department, General Kirk said.

There will also be an age limit for any officer who is to be given an overseas assignment, ranging from 40 years as the maximum for doctors and dentists down to 30 years for nurses, dietitians and physical therapists.

An officer who is sent abroad for duty in the Medical Department must be under the age shown in the table and must have a point score below that listed in the following:

| Corps   | ASR | Age |
|---------|-----|-----|
| MC      | 45  | 40  |
| DC      | 45  | 40  |
| SnC     | 45  | 35  |
| VC      | 30  | 35  |
| MAC     | 30  | 35  |
| ANC     | 12  | 30  |
| MDD, PT | 18  | 30  |



## Six More Physical Therapists Commissioned At Brooke General Hospital



Five of the six Physical Therapists who received their commissions the past month at Brooke General Hospital, after completion of the 9-months Physical Therapy Course are shown above. Left to right, they are: Laura Bingham of Athol, Massachusetts; Helen R. Landon of Kansas City, Kansas; Carol De Boos of Dearborn, Michigan; Vera W. Postel of Burbank, California, and Adeline V. Menkes of Barrow, Wisconsin. (The sixth member commissioned, Martha M. Schmalenback of Georgetown, Texas was unable to be present for the picture).

The past month, six more Physical Therapists received their commissions as Second Lieutenants, PT, Medical Department when they were graduated from the School of Physical Therapy at Brooke.

The group represents the eighth class to be graduated from Brooke and those receiving their commissions were Laura Bingham who has been assigned to Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, New York; Helen R. Landon, assigned to the Harmon General Hospital at Longview, Texas; Carol De Boos who was assigned to the Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Illinois; Vera W. Postel, assigned to the Dibble General Hospital, Menlo Park, Cali-

fornia; Adeline V. Menkes to the Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa and Martha M. Schmalenback who remains at Brooke General Hospital.

To date, the Physical Therapy School at Brooke has graduated 85 Physical Therapists. The school has been operating since October, 1942.

There remains one more class in training, members of which upon completion of the course will be commissioned in January, 1946. There were 20 registrations for this class but eight members have since been transferred to other general hospitals where they will complete their apprenticeship before receiving commissions.



### BUY VICTORY BONDS





# "A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network  
from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas  
Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p. m.

November 23, 1945

## PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATION

The Congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor attack and related matters has brought to light two interesting categories of information. One is the revelation of Japan's knowledge concerning the U.S. Pacific Fleet together with Tokyo's proposed counter-measures, as learned from the translation of messages sent by the Japanese in a code which officials had broken. The other class of information pertained to policy measures of the Pacific Fleet as advocated by the late President Roosevelt, and naval officers and civil officials of the government.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington dated November 20 said: "Admiral J. O. Richardson testified today he heard with amazement in 1940 that President Roosevelt was considering shutting off all Japanese trade with Americans if Japan moved against the British." The dispatch then went on to quote a statement made by Richardson to the joint Senate and House committee as follows: "I was amazed and I stated that the fleet was not prepared to put the proposal into effect, or for the war that would result."

Illogical conclusions may be drawn from the news coming out of the Congressional committee which might result in unwarranted "amazement" in the public mind. The question of how extensive was the dissemination of information obtained from decoded Japanese messages, and the extent to which various echelons of government and the armed forces acted upon that news, is entirely distinct from the other phase of events as brought out in testimony before the committee. These latter events bear upon national policy, as distinct from the strategical and tactical plans determined by the armed forces as best calculated to make that policy effective.

There is but one agency of the government upon which rests the responsibility to make decisions of an international nature. That agency is headed by the President of the United States, whose decisions are made after conferring with his cabinet members, particularly the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Every officer and offi-

cial close to the President, particularly in times of international tension, is expected to sustain his own views in a logical and vigorous manner when conferring on matters pertaining to the activities of his command or office. He has an equal obligation to carry out faithfully and vigorously the policies and instructions finally determined upon by the President.

The public was fully aware at all times of the major international problems existing in the Pacific during the latter half of 1940 and in 1941. Press and radio discussed fully the pros and cons relative to the wisdom of selling scrap iron and oil to the Japanese; whether or not the Pacific Fleet should be held at Pearl Harbor after completing the spring maneuvers in Hawaiian waters; and later what action might be expected on the part of the United States if Japan expanded her aggressive action to the point of attacking the British in the Far East.

It was my opinion at the time that the country possessed a free press and radio in the months before Pearl Harbor, and that the public had ample information as to how dangerous a neighbor Japan was. The testimony before the Congressional committee merely fills blank spots on the canvas of the five-year-old picture. The picture was clear at the time, but many have forgotten it. Admiral Richardson was commander of the Pacific Fleet from January, 1940, until relieved on February 1, 1941, by Admiral Kimmel. After the completion of the 1940 maneuvers Richardson called on President Roosevelt in July and again in October to urge the return of the fleet to the West Coast. Meanwhile the Japanese threat had become worse and the President decided it was advisable to keep the fleet in Hawaiian waters.

Admiral Richardson told the Congressional committee that President Roosevelt said in the October 8, 1940, conference that he could be convinced of the desirability of returning the battleships to the West Coast, if he was given a satisfactory statement which would convince the American people and the Japanese government that in so doing the United States government was not stepping backwards. A decision on the matter was one that only the head of the government could make, after seek-



ing advice from the appropriate executive departments.

The most interesting statement made by Admiral Richardson was this: "I asked the President if he were going to enter the war. He replied that if the Japanese attacked Thailand, the Kra Peninsula or the Dutch East Indies we would not enter the war. That if they even attacked the Philippines he doubted whether we would enter the war; but that they could not always avoid making mistakes and as the war continued and the area of operations expanded, sooner or later they would make a mistake and we would enter the war."

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Truman and to former President Roosevelt, followed Admiral Richardson in appearing before the committee. Leahy testified that he had not heard any statement by the late President at the White House three-hour conference on October 8, 1940, that the United States might not fight even though the Japanese attacked the Philippines. Leahy added: "I feel quite sure that if the Japanese had invaded the Philippines the President would have recommended a declaration of war."

## ATOMIC ENERGY

The theory of atomic energy is to be shared by all nations, but the construction of the bomb will remain a closely guarded secret. The fact that the British released several trial balloons on the matter of atomic energy during the week preceding the three-government statement on November 15, was overlooked in the mass of scientific facts and guesses on the subject which overwhelmed the world. The first two balloons were set adrift in the House of Commons on November 7, before the Washington conferees assembled. Several other balloons had as their sponsors spokesmen in London and Washington, who told of their beliefs as to what propositions the conference would adopt. There was no unfavorable reaction in this country to any of the ideas set forth, other than on the part of some scientists who failed to differentiate between internationalism in matters serving the well-being of humanity, and nationalism which for the present calls for a curb on certain publicity relative to the atomic bomb, in order to safeguard one's own country.

In Winston Churchill's address before the House of Commons November 7, he sharply reminded scientists that in the past experts had tried to dominate the government, and that the attitude of some of them now seemed to suggest that Britain should have a scientist government. Churchill's remarks were directed to those scientists fa-

miliar with atomic energy, who clung to the idea that bomb-production methods should be opened to the world, and who went so far as to intimate that if this were not done by the United States and Great Britain, they themselves might make underground disclosure of the information. Mr. Churchill told such internationally minded individuals that Britain's defense laws provided rigorous punishment of anyone who betrayed its secrets and added: "In that case I hope the law will be used against these men with the utmost rigor."

No objection exists on the part of the governments of the two English speaking countries to the exchange of information on the theory of atomic energy, and Mr. Churchill called attention to a fund of scientific data previously published by the United States government.

The six-day conference between President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and the Canadian Premier MacKenzie King came to an end with the firm determination on the part of all three countries that knowledge of the bomb's construction will not be shared with other countries, until "it is possible to devise effective, reciprocal and enforceable safeguards acceptable to all nations." On scientific theories the conferees want to see established, under the United Nations Organization, a commission through which will be exchanged "basic scientific information on all subjects for peaceful ends."

The three heads of government noted that the scientific information on atomic energy, as distinct from the practical knowledge as to how the bomb is constructed "has already been made available to the world," and added that it was their "intention that all further information of this character that may become available from time to time shall be similarly treated." It would seem that this statement of policy should satisfy the most rabid internationalists among the scientists, and make them realize that until other important world controversies are adjusted, the United States and Great Britain must give due and primary consideration to their own safety.

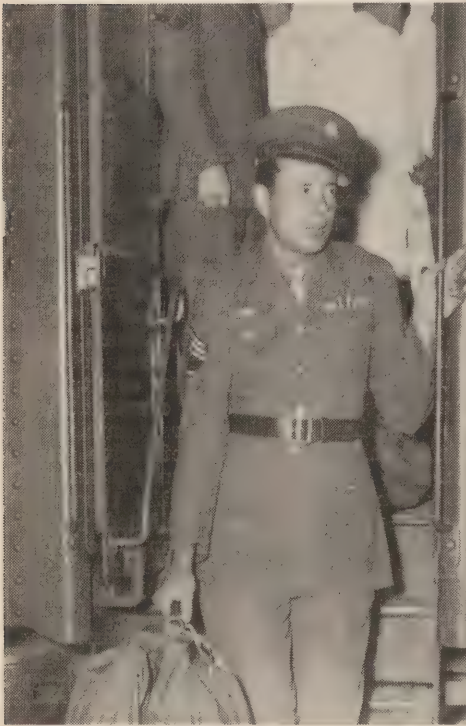
It is true that the day before the conferees' statement was published, dispatches from Moscow reported at some length on progress made within the Soviet Union in the field of atomic energy, and indicated that the Russians lagged only a few steps in solving the construction on the bomb itself. Mr. Churchill had previously discounted such a claim should it be made by Russia, when he declared in his November 7 address that the know-how of the bomb construction could be acquired only if a number of Russian specialists, engineers

(Continued on Page 18)



# Here Are Some Mighty Good Reasons Why

*Uncle Sam's soldiers pictured below are liberated now will help to secure the peace—so never again will*



**SETTING FOOT ON TEXAS SOIL.** Staff Sergeant Leonard F. Hopper, 514 Hammond, San Antonio, who was captured on Corregidor, is shown as he stepped from the hospital train that brought him and 14 other liberated prisoners to Brooke Hospital Center late in October. He was freed in Yokohama.



Buy  
Victory  
Bonds  
Now



**HOME AFTER EIGHT YEARS.** Captain Clarence E. Madden of San Antonio, who was captured on Bataan and endured the barbaric Death March of Bataan, was one of several Texas officers liberated from the Rokuroski camp in Fukui province. He is shown being registered at the admission office at the Brooke General Hospital by Sgt. Scott Bunner, Cleveland, Ohio.

War Bonds—finest and  
best investment in  
the world today!





# You Should Support The VICTORY LOAN

*prisoners of the Japs. Your purchase of Victory Bonds  
men like these be subjected to the horrors of enemy camps*



264 ON BROOKE HOSPITAL TRAIN. T/Sgt. Robert W. Brown, 1525 Cincinnati, San Antonio, left, wounded veteran of the Okinawa campaign, and Cpl. Benjamin C. Parker, 4541 Belclare, Dallas, were among 264 veterans of the war against Japan, who arrived late in October at Brooke Hospital Center.



**At Maturity, You Get**

**\$4 Back for  
Every \$3  
Invested**



**NO MEALS LIKE THIS IN JAP PRISONS.**Cpl. Clarence D. Foernier, 232 Thompson Pl., San Antonio, second from right, relaxes in contemplation over his first hearty breakfast in San Antonio after arriving at Brooke Hospital Center direct from the Jap prison camp at Mukden, Manchuria. Foernier was captured on Corregidor.



**Let's finish the  
job now—by buying  
Victory Bonds!**





# RED CROSS NEWS AT BROOKE

## OLD HOSPITAL NEWS

Reported by A. Porter  
Recreation Worker

Thursday evening, November 8th, a patient party was held in the recreation hall of the Old Hospital. The theme of the party was "GIRLS" and 25 lovely girls from San Antonio were guests.

First event on the program was a style show, in which the men made hats out of materials supplied them for the purpose. As the hats were paraded across the stage, they looked like Paris creations, and were greeted with many cheers. Private Walter Bates from Ward 33 was the winner of the first prize.

The next contest was a "lip pinning" one. Patients were blindfolded and took turns pinning the lips on two placards with heads of girls drawn on them.

A third contest was held—that of a musical quiz with girls' names appearing in the title songs.

\* \* \*

Friday afternoon was Amateur Hour again, but the event was turned into an afternoon's entertainment instead. Pfc. Raymond Eden, chaplain's assistant in the Old hospital area, helped by acting as M. C. and also singing several beautiful selections. Banter was enjoyed as the patients came to the microphone to extol the merits of their various service organizations. Corporal Andrew Owens gave a swell imitation of a sports announcer at a football game—surely sounded like the real thing.

\* \* \*

Monday marked the beginning of the pool tournament, which is to be a weekly event. The finals were played Tuesday afternoon and 28 contestants with their cheering section provided plenty of enthusiasm. Corporal Rodolfo R. Rosas, a liberated prisoner-of-war from Ward 36, was the winner. Each week a new "pool" champion will be selected.

\* \* \*

Winners in the football contest this week were Pfc. Thomas Singletary, who correctly guessed 11 of the 12 college games, and Tech Sgt. Theodore Stafford, each guessed 10 winners. This is also a weekly event, fellows, so come over and try your luck.

\* \* \*

Have you tried to guess the number of beans in the jar which hangs in the lobby of the Recreation Hall? Come over and try—prizes given for the winners. Yes, we counted the beans before placing them in the jar, but we aren't telling how many!

Tuesday afternoon a number of patients

were participants in a quiz program at the Red Cross Building (No. 2). Coffee and cookies were served at the close of the evening.

\* \* \*

Winner of the ping-pong tournament which took place Monday in our building was Pfc. Vernon Katz of Ward 27. Katz was presented a beautiful and luscious looking cake as his prize. Quarter finalists were Kimmens, Mitchell, and Chandler.

\* \* \*

This week's winners of the football guessing contest were Pvt. Roberts of Ward 35, who guessed 10 of the winning teams correctly; and Pvt. Anthony Powell, also of 35, Pfc. Vernon Katz of Ward 27, and Sgt. Richard Pollard of Ward 33, each of whom picked 9 winners.

\* \* \*

Thanksgiving was a big day for us, though many of our patients in this area were privileged to leaves and furloughs for the holiday. Thursday night a "Give Thanks" party was held, and progressive games were played. Refreshments of pumpkin pie and coffee were served.

\* \* \*

Sunday, November 25th an eventful party took place in the Red Cross auditorium, which all but shook the rafters. The B'nai B'rith organization from San Antonio sponsored the party in which patients participated in games of chance. As each soldier entered the building he was presented with his share of "play" money, to win or lost according to his ability. A door ticket was given to each person, and a drawing held for a beautiful wrist watch. The other prizes, including a leather billfold, 6 fountain pens, 5 cigarette lighters, 5 cigarette cases, and two shaving kits were given to the men who had accumulated the most "play" money during the evening. Refreshments of hot dogs, potato chips, punch, and ice cream were served from the decorated bar during the entire evening.

Winner of the wrist watch was Cpl. Henry Eldridge. All winners of prizes, with Cpl. Eldridge in the center, were photographed with their selections. The person with the most money had his pick of the gifts, all of which were presented through the courtesy of the B'nai B'rith organization. Sam Wish and Julian Amols were here to help with the party, as representatives from the B'nai B'rith group, as was Lt. Borg from the Special Services Office. Thanks to all for a grand time.

\* \* \*

Monday evening the Gonzales family from San Antonio presented a stage show in our auditorium. We certainly enjoyed the numbers given by this very talented family.



## Brooke General Hospital Patient Wins \$10 War Bond for Naming Weekly Paper For Educational-Reconditioning Section



For submitting the prize-winning title for the current weekly information paper published by the Educational Reconditioning Section at Brooke General Hospital, Private First Class Warren W. Maul, patient at Brooke, won a \$10.00 War Bond. He is shown above receiving the bond from Lieutenant Paul S. Morton, Educational Reconditioning officer at the hospital.

Private First Class Warren E. Maul is the winner of a recent contest conducted by the Educational Reconditioning Office in its search for a name for the current weekly information paper. The winning title—"The Dope Sheet" was selected from approximately 100 entries.

The prize was a \$10.00 War Bond which went to Private First Class Maul with the thanks and best wishes of the ER staff. It is hoped it will give him a lift in his post-war plans.

The presentation was made during the "Information Please" program held in the day room at Annex II. An appropriate setting, since the paper was an out-growth of this program.

Originally conceived by the Army Ground Forces Office, the Counselling Office and the Educational Reconditioning Section of Brooke General Hospital, all represented on the "Information Please" panel of "quiz kids," the new weekly information paper is designed to put into print the answers to many questions being frequently asked about everything from G. I. Insurance to pay, decorations, education, re-enlistment, and discharges. It attempts to stop misinformation and rumors, and calls the attention of patients to new directives and information available to aid them now in making their post-war job or educational plans.



**Make Peace Pay Dividends  
SERVE IN THE REGULAR ARMY**



## Statement On

# A Single Department of Armed Forces

**By Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins,  
Chief of Staff, Army Ground Forces,  
Before Senate Military Affairs Committee,  
Tuesday, October 30, 1945**

"I have been designated by the War Department to present to your committee an outline of a proposed organization of a single department of the Armed Forces. The organization shown on the chart (Page 17) follows closely the report of the Special Committee to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on this subject. Every effort has been made to establish the most effective organization of the management of the Armed Forces in Washington in order to insure the maximum military security of the United States within the financial capacity and willingness of the country to pay the bills.

". . . . this is not a proposal to merge the Army, Navy, and Air Forces into a single service. In fact, a major feature of the system is to guarantee adequate autonomy to each of our fighting components, including the Air Forces, which played such a great role in winning the recent war. This autonomy for the air rests now on actions taken under the war powers of the President and will lapse six months after the official termination of the war unless Congress takes prior action. The proposed integration of the War and Navy Departments will still retain the Air, Army and Navy (the latter with its Fleet Air Arm and Marine Corps), each with the maximum autonomy consistent with military efficiency and necessary economy.

"The President is the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. Under him this plan provides for a single Secretary of the Armed Forces, a civilian of cabinet rank, with an Under Secretary as his principal civilian assistant and executive. The secretary would be assisted also by three or more civilian Assistant Secretaries who would be given function responsibilities, under the Secretary, for such vital matters as the co-ordination of scientific research and development within military spheres, supervision of procurement and industrial mobilization, legislative affairs and public information.

"The principal military adviser and executive for the Secretary would be the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

"The field forces and operating agencies would consist of the three major compo-

nents, Air, Army and Navy (arranged alphabetically and in no sense in order of seniority, as they would, of course, be co-equal), a Director of Common Supply and Hospitalization, and the overseas theaters or areas. Each of the major components would be headed by its own Chief of Staff, or in the case of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations.

\* \* \*

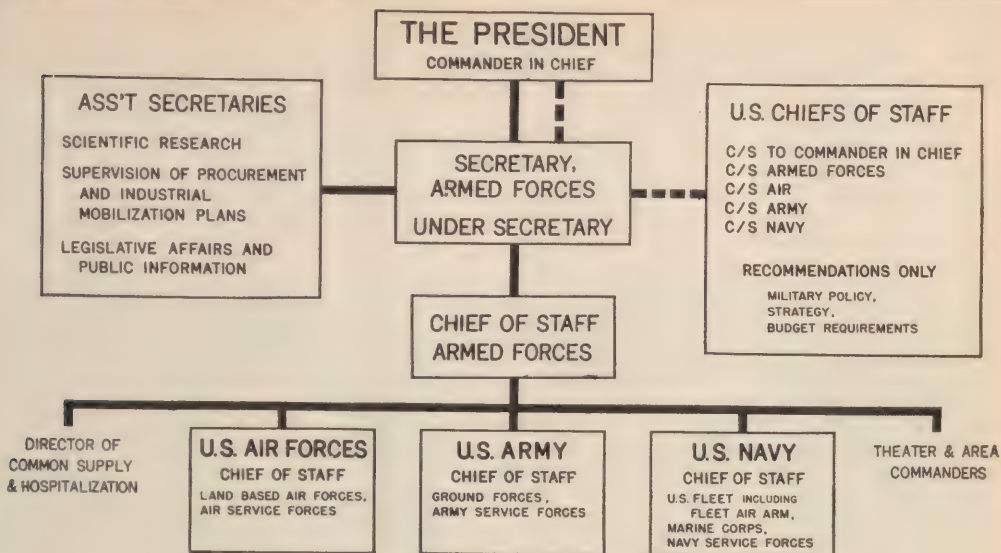
"The organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as they are commonly called, is an outgrowth of World War II. My understanding is that it was constituted by a directive from the President of the United States as a part of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, that is, British and American, for the purpose of advising him as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States on all matters relating to the over-all combined strategy and operations of the British and American forces during the war. The Joint Chiefs of Staff at present consists of the Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Leahy; the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Marshall\*; the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral King\*\*; and the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, General Arnold. The Chief of Staff to the president has acted as the chairman of this committee but the members have had an equal vote in all matters before them, and should continue to so have.

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff have performed an extremely useful service during the war and there appears to be little or no difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the continuance of this body. It should function generally along the lines which have proven successful during the war as an advisory body to the President in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Its responsibilities and functions should be fixed by law to include recommendations only as to military policy, strategy and budget requirements.

"One of the most valuable functions that the United States Chiefs of Staff should perform in time of peace is the development of a balanced military program with \*General Eisenhower is now Chief of Staff of the Army.

\*\*Admiral Nimitz is now Chief of Naval Operations.





which budgetary requirements are thoroughly integrated. After the President has approved the over-all military policy, the budget requirements to implement this policy would be initiated by the three components, the Air, Army and Navy, essentially as at present. These individual requirements would be reviewed and integrated by the United States Chiefs of Staff. Each Chief of Staff of a major component would be expected to present his case to the United States Chiefs of Staff with full freedom and vigor. The U. S. Chiefs would have to weigh any conflicting demands and finally come out with an integrated program of requirements to submit to the President. It is believed that legislation should require that these recommendations be submitted through the Secretary of the Armed Forces, who would be required to transmit them without modification to the President, together with his comments thereon. In the event that the U. S. Chiefs of Staff could not reach a unanimous agreement on the budget requirements, any dissenting member would be required to submit his minority report to the President through the Secretary of the Armed Forces in the same manner.

"The President would unquestionably weigh the recommendations of the U. S. Chiefs of Staff and the comments of the Secretary of the Armed Forces and would consult with the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary of the Armed Forces, other cabinet members, and the leaders of Congress, before reaching his decision as to the over-all budget that he would approve for the Armed Forces. In the event of a cut or change in the recommendations of the U. S.

Chiefs of Staff, the decision of the President would be transmitted back to the U. S. Chiefs with the President's directive for an adjustment. The revised program would be reviewed by the U. S. Chiefs in order that they could fit it equitably to the over-all military plan for the ensuing year. The revised program, when finally approved by the President, would be transmitted through the Secretary of the Armed Forces to the various components and echelons of the Department for the preparation of detailed estimates for presentation to the Congress.

"It is believed that this procedure would have great advantages over the current method of having each of the departments of the Armed Forces submit its own separate budget to the Congress for independent hearings and consideration. The Congress would know in advance that the budget submitted to it would have been based on the considered opinion of the country's leading military experts—that it had been reviewed as an integrated program by the executive branch of the government under the direction of the President of the United States. How the Congress would handle its consideration of this integrated budget is, of course, a matter for the Congress itself to decide, but it is assumed that the Congress would require the various components of the Armed Forces to explain and defend their detailed requirements as at present. It is expected, likewise, that the Congress would fix the manner and purposes for which each item in the appropriation could be spent, as is the current practice, so that it would not be possible for any willful Secretary or Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, if



either should ever be so foolish as to pose as a "man on horseback," to transfer funds from one component to another without the express approval of the Congress.

"Whether or not the United States Chiefs of Staff would function in time of war as they have during the past conflict would depend to a great extent upon the personality of the President at the time, and on the scope and nature of the war. During World War II the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended to the President the overall strategy and allocation of forces and supplies for the various theaters. Subject to the approval of the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued broad directives to the theater commanders, and to War and Navy Departments, to implement this program. A number of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was designated to serve as executive for the Joint Chiefs of Staff for each theater. The executives followed through on the requirements and backed up the needs of the respective theater commanders."

(To Be Continued)

### "NEWS NOTES"

(Continued from Page 6)

was classified as confidential, but since then it has been declassified and Washington Zoo authorities were authorized to exhibit and label the snakes which were placed in their care.

### ARMY SURGEON GENERAL PROPOSES POST-WAR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT PLAN

Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, has proposed a post-war plan for the Army Medical Department which maintains the high standards of medical care for patients developed during the war and provides an attractive career and advanced training for Medical Department personnel. The plan will shortly be submitted to the War Department for approval.

The Surgeon General is deeply interested in attracting to the postwar Army individuals of the type qualified to provide the best in medical care. To attract the desired personnel, such things as residency and fellowship training, more rapid promotions, increased pay and other advantages have been proposed. Residency training has already been started and a far-reaching program developed, wherein the outstanding civilian medical installations have indicated their wholehearted cooperation. Professional advancement is the keynote of the entire postwar Medical Department program, and extensive measures are currently underway to carry out the program.

The Surgeon General's plan visualizes

an increased stress on specialization, with opportunities to qualify for specialty boards and other recognized agencies of educational achievement. Civilian medical societies have backed and are backing the program for a highly qualified Medical Department in the Army and have offered every possible assistance.

It is the hope of The Surgeon General that qualified Army of the United States officers now on duty will seriously consider a career in the Medical Department of the Army, and he feels that the proposed plan will justify such consideration.

### "A WAR EXPERT"

(Continued from Page 11)

and scientists visited plants in the United States. He was sure that were conditions reversed, neither the British nor Americans would be granted access to the Russian arsenals.

The Washington conferees pointed out that other weapons and new methods of warfare "may constitute as great a threat to civilization as the military use of atomic bombs," and that "the only complete protection for the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war," as no system of safeguards will "provide an effective guarantee against production of atomic weapons by a nation bent on aggression."

The conference went on record as favoring "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction." And they proposed that effective safeguards by inspections and other means be set up to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and invasions.

### PRIVATE DIMBULB LEAVES SERVICE

Private First Class Stan Louis, cartoonist and originator of Private Dimbulb, the cartoon strip which has been a regular feature of the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast for some months past, has recently been separated from the service.

The staff of the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast owes Stan a vote of thanks for his endearing little comic character "Private Dimbulb." Both Stan and Dimbulb are going to be missed at Brooke—and we wish them both all the luck in the world in civilian life.

P. S. Anyone wanting to take on where Stan Louis left off may do so, using of course, your own comic strip idea. Phone 3189—Public Relations Office, Brooke General Hospital, if interested.



# Hobby of Poetry Writing Turns Profitable for Nurse-Patient At Brooke General Hospital



There's a very good reason why Lieutenant Helen J. Armstrong, ANC, looks so pleased in the photo above—she has just received a check for her poem "ICELAND" written at Brooke General Hospital where she is a patient. The check is significant in the fact that it marks Lieutenant Armstrong's first attempt to write professionally. She is shown being congratulated on her efforts by Colonel John C. Woodland, commanding officer of the Brooke General Hospital.

***For Your Country's Sake . . .***



**BUY VICTORY BONDS**



**LET'S FINISH THE JOB NOW!!**



## CHAPEL SERVICES IN THE BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL AREA

|   |            |  |
|---|------------|--|
| <b>Sunday</b>                           |            |  |
| <b>CATHOLIC MASS</b>                    |            |  |
| Chapel No. 3 (1200 area)                | 8:00 A.M.  |  |
| Chapel No. 2 (900 area)                 | 9:00 A.M.  |  |
| <b>Weekdays</b>                         |            |  |
| Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area)                | 4:30 P.M.  |  |
| <b>PROTESTANT SERVICES</b>              |            |  |
| <b>Sunday</b>                           |            |  |
| Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area)                | 9:00 A.M.  |  |
| Chapel No. 2 (900 Area)                 | 10:00 A.M. |  |
| Auditorium (1300 Area)                  | 10:00 A.M. |  |
| Auditorium (MDETS)                      | 11:00 A.M. |  |
| <b>Weekdays</b>                         |            |  |
| Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area) Wednesday      |            |  |
| Evening Services                        | 6:30 P.M.  |  |
| <b>LUTHERAN SERVICES</b>                |            |  |
| <b>Sunday</b>                           |            |  |
| Chapel No. 3 (1200 area) Holy Communion | 9:45 A.M.  |  |
| <b>JEWISH SERVICES</b>                  |            |  |
| <b>Friday</b>                           |            |  |
| Chapel No. 2, Sabbath Worship           | 8:00 P.M.  |  |

## SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION EXPLAINS HOW WORLD WAR II VETERANS GET PREFERENCE TO BUY SURPLUS GOODS

(Continued from the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast, Vol. II, No. 8, dated 28 September, 1945)

Q. Can any veteran who wishes to start a small enterprise buy surplus property on a priority through the SWPC?

A. The SWPC may decline to exercise its priority in the purchase of surplus property for any veteran whose chances of making a success of a venture are considered unfavorable.

Q. May several veterans join together to increase the amount of surplus property they are entitled to buy?

A. Yes. For instance, three veterans going into business together are entitled to a purchase of \$7,500.

Q. What is the reason for the \$2,500 maximum?

A. Its purpose is to insure a broad and equitable distribution of the surplus property to the many veterans who are expected to apply for it.

Q. Can surplus property be bought in any quantity?

A. Packaged items must be bought as they are packaged, but a veteran may buy a single package, which usually will contain a small quantity.

Q. What price will veterans have to pay for property bought through SWPC?

A. Prices will be fixed by the disposal agency, but no price will ever be greater than the original cost to the government, less allowances for depreciation and obsolescence.

Q. How does the veteran pay for his purchase?

A. He may pay cash, or he may secure a loan or an extension of credit from SWPC up to 85 percent of the purchase price of the surplus goods bought. In the event of

a loan or credit extension, he must make a minimum down payment of 15 percent by certified check or cashier's check. Interest on loans is at the rate of 4 percent.

Q. What is the limitation on the size of such enterprises?

A. The capital investment for these enterprises must not exceed \$25,000.

Q. Where should a veteran apply for surplus property to be used in farming, fruit-growing, and the like?

A. He must first contact and secure the certification of his local county AAA Committee.

Q. Can a veteran buy a jeep, automobile, or truck or other surplus property for his own personal use?

A. No. He must show that he plans to use it in his business before SWPC can certify him under a priority.

Q. Can a purchase be made on a priority basis, if the veteran shares or plans to share the ownership of the enterprise with other persons?

A. Yes. However, not more than 50 percent of the enterprise may be owned by non-veterans.

Q. How much property can a veteran buy under a priority (SPB Reg. 7) to set himself up or maintain himself in a business?

A. His purchase must be limited to \$2,500.

If a veteran is established in business, he may also take advantage of the procedure set up by the Smaller War Plants Corporation to make surplus property available for purchase by small businessmen. The \$2,500 limitation does not apply to purchases made under these procedures, and the goods may be bought for resale (subject to the rules and regulations of the disposal agency). However, these goods cannot be bought under the priority accorded to veterans, though special consideration may be given to veterans who apply as small businessmen.

## WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

"A veteran is a veteran to the United States Employment Service and reports that we are giving former officers the breaks on placements in civilian jobs are just plain bunk."

That's what Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said recently when asked about a charge that WMC's United States Employment Service was discriminating against former enlisted men in job placements.

McNutt, a veteran of World War I and former National Commander of the American Legion, labeled the report as a gross, if not deliberate, mis-interpretation of the Commission's policy.

"Discrimination in any form is un-American," he said, "and we want every man and woman in the services to know that there is

(Continued on Page 26)



# Photo School Proves Popular With Patients At Brooke Convalescent Hospital

*(All photos presented in this feature article are by courtesy  
of the Photo School of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital)*

The Photo School, one of the last of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital Reconditioning schools to open in its own building, was activated last February by a group of patient-camera-fans headed by Technician Fourth Grade Bill French, at Annex IV (then the Reconditioning Unit of the Brooke General Hospital).

Today, the Brooke Convalescent Hospital offers patients interested in learning the how and why of photography, an opportunity to learn this interesting and profitable trade in a specially designed, air-conditioned Photo Lab, located in building 1350.

The Photo School, one of the many educational-reconditioning opportunities available to patients of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital, maintains a staff of one officer and four instructors, and here patients may

learn the correct use of the Speed-Graphic camera, roll film kodak, and Ansco box camera. Students of the school are taught to develop their own films in the dark room, using cut film or roll film tanks. Electric drying cabinets enable the students to finish their negatives and prints in minimum time.

Mr. John Meyers, one of the instructors of the school and Private First Class Frank Vincentez keep the contact-printing room humming with four printing machines and refrigerated sinks.

Enlarging prints is another feature of the Photo School and there are four Omega enlargers provided here for teaching purposes. Mr. Verne Sabin is the instructor in this section.

(Continued on Page 24)



Introductory class in Box and Speed-Graphic Cameras at the Photo School, Brooke Convalescent Hospital. The class is usually held in the mornings followed by a camera tour of San Antonio in the afternoon. Lt. William K. Page, Jr. is officer in charge of the Photo School.





Student group from the Photo School, Brooke Convalescent Hospital on a camera tour of Brackenridge Park. They are shown above just prior to setting their shutters for action.



Portrait Class of the Photo School, Brooke Convalescent Hospital. Left to right, first row: students are Private Stanley Boutte, Corporal Fred Hicks, Private First Class Robert Phillips and Private First Class Howard Heimeyer; second row: Staff Sergeant Freddie Burl, Corporal David Wiggins, Private First Class Frank Vincentez, and Private Dale Cope.





Under the supervision of Mr. Verne Sabin, Private First Class James Seals of Company L-2, Brooke Convalescent Hospital, adjusts the lens on the Omega Enlarger at the Photo School.



Private First Class Hoyt Akin, Company K-2, Brooke Convalescent Hospital, student at the Photo School, "contact-printing" from negatives taken on a camera tour of San Antonio.





★

Camera "bugs" of the Photo School, Brooke Convalescent Hospital mount a G.I. truck to catch an interesting picture while on a tour of the zoo at Brackenridge Park.

★



## "PHOTO SCHOOL . . ."

(Continued from Page 21)

Lt. William K. Page, Jr., officer in charge of the Photo School and Private First Class Dale Cope take the beginner in hand at the start and see that the student-patient takes his first pictures on the day he enrolls in the school.

Another feature of the school is the Portrait Studio, completely equipped with flood lamps and portrait lens cameras for teaching the art of "studio" photography. Many of the students were quick to see the advantages afforded in this section in anticipating their Christmas gift needs. Christmas cards, brightened with photos the patients have taken themselves are being made by the dozens.

On alternating days the Photo School provides, in conjunction with the Special Services Office, a camera tour of San Antonio where points of interest are visited;

among these are the Missions, Randolph Field, and the zoo at Brackenridge Park.

Naturally, all photo supplies involve no cost whatsoever to the patient, since this is a training project. Over week-ends, regularly enrolled students may sign out for the use of camera and films.

There are two courses offered—elementary for hobbyists and for those having vocational interests in mind, there is the advanced course. Each course offers the student a Course Completion Certificate after the patient has finished 80 hours of work in the school.

Lieutenant Page welcomes all patients of Brooke as well as visitors to inspect the facilities of the Photo School and to see the students' work, placed on exhibit weekly.

Patients, after visiting the school may, if interested in becoming a student of photography, sign up with their counselors. The school is open 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 a.m.

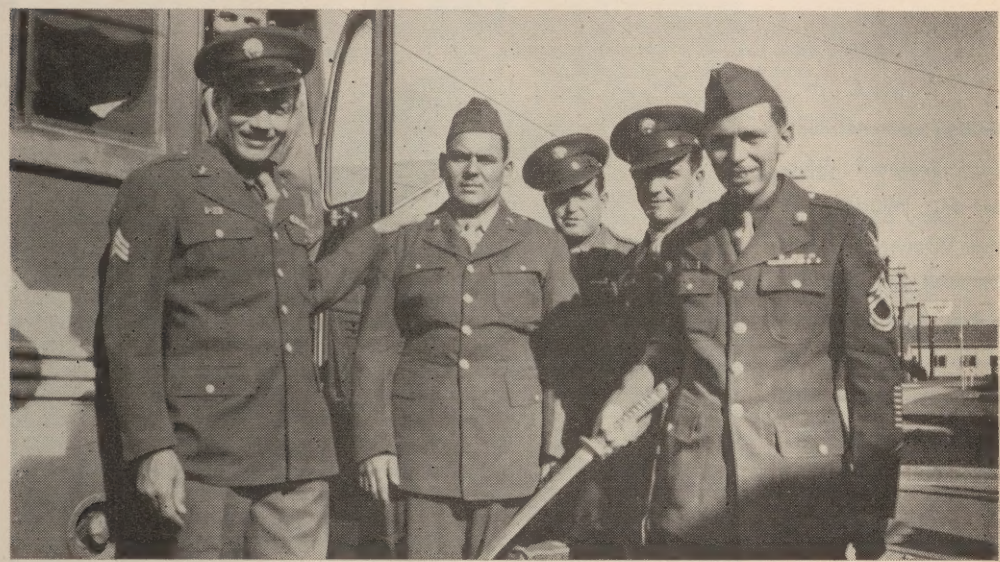
★ Why Don't YOU Re-enlist? ★

**Guard The Victory!**

**You Can Serve and Save in the Regular Army**



# Former Prisoners of Japs, Patients at Brooke Convalescent Hospital, Speeded On Furloughs 30 Hours After Arrival



Buddies during months of imprisonment in Japan, the group including T/Sgt. Horace P. Barham, Jr., Conway, Arkansas, Master Sergeant John C. Finch, Conway, Ark., Sergeant Harry E. Neece, Elk City, Oklahoma, Sergeant Carl T. Denby, El Dorado, Arkansas, and Staff Sergeant James T. O'Neal, Bradley, Arkansas, say farewell before boarding the bus to go home.



Prisoners of the Japs for forty-two months, Corporal Richard B. Cordova, Jr., 417 Furnish, receives pay and decorations while Corporal Martin C. Burlanga, 1920 Travis, looks on.





Smiling and confident, Staff Sergeant Clinton M. Whiting, of New Orleans, La., and Corporal Joel G. Canaday, Gause, Texas, pause long enough to be photographed with their trophies before heading for home.



## WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 20)

no discrimination in the War Manpower Commission.

"We don't care what a man's rank was in the military service. We give veterans first priority on all job referrals regardless of rank. The United States Employment Service has already found nearly 1,000,000 jobs for veterans of this war. Last month alone it placed veterans in 100,739 jobs. We want all service personnel to know that we have devoted a great deal of time and energy to developing a job counselling and placement service for them. Our aim is to give every returning veteran all the assistance it is possible to give him in obtaining the job for which he is best qualified, whether through previous training and experience or by reason of experience acquired while in military service."

Mr. McNutt listed the following USES services available to members of the armed forces.

At each separation center a USES interviewer is available to give servicemen general information about:

Job opportunities in the Nation as a whole and in most communities; Skills required and employment probabilities in various occupations; Services available as the local USES offices and the location of these offices.

At each of the 1725 local USES offices, which are the job centers of the community, specific information is given about:

Jobs available in the community;

Job opportunities in other communities.

In addition, at each of the 1725 local USES offices, a veteran's employment representative will give the veteran as much time and assistance as he needs to find the best job for which he is qualified, and to obtain his benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.



# "Search for Lake Danao"

*By Ottie Murphy*

FORMER PATIENT AT THE BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

Our picked patrol had for its goal  
The banks of Lake Danao,  
And each man knew that men as true  
Had tried and failed somehow.

In jungle hell our footsteps fell  
With soft and cautious tread;  
We never know how quick or slow  
Our souls will join the dead!

The panther's cry on mountains high  
Is one of deep disdain,  
Or could it be some soul set free  
From reasoning and pain?

The monkeys look from leafy nook  
To see us passing by;  
They understand no human band  
With murder in its eye!

In muck and mud we lose our blood  
To suckers of the slime,  
And each man prays for better ways,  
That God may spare him time.

The dead men lay along the way  
With bones and skulls askew,  
But some it seemed had lately dreamed  
Their final hours through.

The bugs and flies on dead men's eyes  
Are imps of hell in flight  
And Death can play a ghostly lay  
Upon their wings at night!

Begone from me you Devil's glee,  
I'm not a dead man yet!  
The stench you bring on buzzing wing  
I'm sure I'll not forget!

And still we walked and seldom talked  
Along the jungle trails  
Where none can guess what evil mess  
Each weary step entails;

Do men look down with Satan's frown  
From hidden holes of dread?  
We never know how quick or slow  
Our souls will join the dead!

At last we found on open ground  
Where men had lately slept,  
And there we too sought sleep anew,  
While some the vigil kept;

But stark and wide our eyes denied  
The sleep our bodies sought  
As we drew breath amid the death  
The curse of war had wrought;

And all about and in and out  
There lived a ghostly sound  
As bugs and flies from mouths and eyes  
Pursued their tireless round.

The restless trees move in the breeze  
And dampness beads our brow;  
Strange sounds we hear; what evil near  
Is drawing closer now!

They looked at me appraisingly  
Whether to go or stay;  
I said no word and none I heard  
The Sons of Nippon say;

But each man knew what he must do,  
That he or they must die;  
We could not stand with moveless hand  
And stare them in the eye.

Our shots range out like Satan's shout  
Across the clearing there,  
And new dead lay along the way  
To foul the tropic air!

Then solemn faced we all retraced  
Our steps along the trail,  
But well we knew that men as true  
Had tried our task to fail;

They saw grim sights and jungle nights,  
The mud and ceaseless rain;  
They too pressed on till all had known  
There was no more to gain.

In future days when heroes raise  
Their glasses at the bar  
We'll drink a round to those who found  
The lake that seemed so far;

Wherever men of grit and sin  
The tales of war endow  
We'll not forget nor quite regret  
The search for Lake Danao.

(Private First Class Ottie Murphy who wrote the above poem received his Certificate of Disability Discharge on November 1st from the Brooke Hospital Center).



## Campus Notes

## MDETS

The following promotions occurred on November 20th at the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School, and though we looked and looked, we didn't see a particular Tec. 5's promotion listed. We're certain he deserves one—! Staff Sergeant Bill Hudson received his promotion to Technical Sergeant; Technician Fourth Grade Murray J. Jones to Staff Sergeant; Technicians Fifth Grade J. D. Bugg, Arthur Mose and Peter Lizak to Technicians Fourth Grade; Privates First Class Harold D. Rightnour, Frank C. Zollner, George W. Plotts, Harold L. McDaniel, James C. Guarino and Gilbert Ortega to Corporals; and Private First Class Alfred E. Wright to Technician Fifth Class.

\* \* \*

Captain William R. Ball, formerly adjutant of MDETS was released for separation on November 20th. Captain Ball had been assigned to MDETS since March 23, 1943. Another officer also released for separation was Captain Ira K. Karns, former Director of the Pharmacy Section, and commanding officer of Co. "A," MDETS. He arrived for assignment on February 5, 1943.

Captain Ball is being replaced by Cap-

tain Charles V. Lewis and Captain Karns by Lieutenant Mike Olenik.

\* \* \*

Blessed events: A son, Wayne, to First Sergeant Joe Boardman, Company "C", weight 7 pounds, 14 ounces. A son, John Edward to Technician Fifth Grade John Peters, Laboratory Section; weight 7 pounds, 9 ounces.

\* \* \*

News of a former director of the X-ray Section, Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School was recently received. The officer is Lieutenant Colonel Clifford C. Taylor. He left MDETS to go to the X-ray Clinic at Harmon General Hospital where he was alerted for overseas service. He reported to Camp Beale, California on September 8th but was taken off the shipment list because he had more than 70 points. He returned to Harmon General Hospital, where he was separated from the service and is headed toward his new address at this writing, which is the X-ray Department of St. Vincent's Hospital in Indianapolis.

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Look for a special article on the one and only Carroll H. Curry, Technician Fifth Grade, to be released in the columns of this publication at an early date.

**The Brooke Hospital Center urges all  
its military and civilian personnel to  
aid in the newly inaugurated SAFETY  
PROGRAM . . . and to remember that:**

**It's Better To Be Safe—Than Sorry**

**Mothers—Leave your children at the Children's Nursery, Annex II, when visiting the various clinics at Brooke General Hospital.**

The nursery is open daily Mondays through Fridays, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 and on Saturdays from 9 to 12 only. Competent personnel is on hand to care for your children.